

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

NO 122.

BUSINESS CARDS.
JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec 26 w&t-wf

A. J. JAMES.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
feb 26 w&t-wf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the city of Owsa, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in and of the above counties promptly attended to.
apr 7 w&t-wf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Market street.
march 13 w&t-wf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan 11 w&t-wf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rodman.
feb 22 w&t-wf

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NKY, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY & MONROE,
CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held in Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office, Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
apr 7 w&t-wf

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law a partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
jan 11 w&t-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec 21 w&t-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposition affidavits, etc.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, nov 15 ff

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
Having permanently located in Frankfort, renders his professional services to the citizens of the town.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d floor, from corner.

A. CONERY,
(successor to W. P. LOOMIS),
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

In retiring from business, I would return my thanks to the patronage I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Salesman and Watchmaker.

W. P. LOOMIS.
sep 1 w&t-wf

JOHN M. MCCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. Moore & Son
Are Receiving Their

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

au 20 w&t-wf

NOTICE.
FOR SALT RIVER.

All persons indebted to SOLOMON WEILER, A. Sonnberg, Agent, are requested to come forward and have their debts settled as soon as possible.

The stock of Clothing on hand will be sold at Cost, until the first week in November next, at which time the house will be closed, as the proprietor expects then to emigrate to the Southern Salt River.

No. 1, Commonwealth building, St. Clair, st.
aug 19 w&t-wf

II. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterly Journals, also Books. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.
aug 25 w&t-wf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.
JAS. P. MARSHALL..... JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND
House Furnishing Store.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS.

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of carpets.

Floor Cloth, Carpets, Bands, Rugs, Mats, India & Coco Matting, Shades, Stair Rods, Curtains, Shade Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize, Stair Linen.

BLANKETS all white, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flues, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c. &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth st., Lou., Ky.
au 13 w&t-wf

PIANO TUNER.

IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that we have now a first class Piano Tuner in our city.

THOMS. G. POINSETTE,
The best tuner and repairer of Pianos in the West. All orders sent to us shall be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

TRIPP & CRAGG,
No. 321, (109) 4th street, Louisville, Ky.
sep 5 w&t-wf

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers.

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
Louisville, Ky.,

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAYON, LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c. &c.
oct 7 w&t-wf

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.

au 22 w&t-wf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
old offices, formerly the
Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

105 ly

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
Louisville, Ky.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of
Carriages, Broughams, Side-seat, Top, and Open Buggies, of
every description, which we will respectfully
call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort
and vicinity. This is the most complete assortment
of vehicles ever offered in the West, and will be sold
lower than ever before offered, for cash, or short
app're. Please give us a call and examine our stock.

sep 8 w&t-wf

BARGAINS
IN

Traveling and Walking Suits
C. T. MERRIMAN,

WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in
the above goods at reduced prices.

50 Plain Eng Barge Suits at \$10 75
50 Flounced Eng Barge Suits at \$11 00.

50 Quilted Skirts Eng Barge Suits at \$11 00.

100 Chintz Suits from \$1 50 to \$18 00.
25 Rich Valencia Suits from \$18 to \$23 00.

25 Suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to \$25 00.

C. T. MERRIMAN,
National Hotel Building,
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
sep 25 w&t-wf

GEO. H. CARY..... R. L. TALBOTT,
CARY AND TALEOTT,
SUCCESSION TO
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Ac. &c. 3rd street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

If particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.

au 22 w&t-wf

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THOS. G. WATERS,
WATERS & WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOTS & SHOES
WATERS & WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar 22 w&t-wf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a
Co-partnership under the style and firm of S.
BARKER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on
the business.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods
Business,

At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the
New York Store, formerly occupied by Drs.
HEATH & CO.

STEPHEN BARKER, J. K. MIDDLETON,
sep 25 w&t-wf

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FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,
OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORT.

WOLFE & HODGES,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

AT LAW,

AND
COLLECTING AGENTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.
w&t-wf

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

10 Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Sphynx, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, &c.,
particularly for females, all
affections of the reproductive system
of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
a full treatment of SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind,
pointing out the best plan of rectifying
the over-rated and successful treatment
of the cases of those who have suffered.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease,
and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as OLD
MEN, and OLD WOMEN, treated with
a strong dose of SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind,
pointing out the best plan of rectifying
the over-rated and successful treatment
of the cases of those who have suffered.

DR. DEWEY'S FEMALE MONTHLY REGULAR,
A safe and certain remedy for
irregularities, &c., and certain venereal diseases,
"preventing" & "warranted" not to injure the health,
as miscarriage, &c.,

CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as miscarriage, &c.,

should first read this invaluable book.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR, & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

T R R M S.

One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

THURSDAY..... DECEMBER 13. 1861.

Gov. Magoffin has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of the slave States:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort, Dec. 9-10.

Entertaining the opinion that some movement, to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step, have, with great diffidence, concluded to submit to the Governors of the slave States a series of propositions, and ask their counsel and co-operation in bringing about a settlement upon them as a basis. Should the propositions be approved, they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of the slave States, and a Convention of all of said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and ask a general Convention of all the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet us on this basis for a full conference. The present good to be accomplished would be to arrest the secession movement, until the question as to whether the Union can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms, can be fully tested. If there be a basis for the adjustment of our difficulties within the Union, nothing should be left undone in order to its development. To this end, it seems to me there should be a conference of the States in some form, and it appears to me the form above suggested would be most effective. I, therefore, as the Governor of a State having as deep a stake in the perpetuity of the Union, and at the same time as much solicitude for the maintenance of the institution of slavery as any other, would respectfully beg leave to submit for your consideration the following outline of propositions:

1st. Repel, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all laws in the free States in any degree nullifying or obstructing the execution of the fugitive slave law.

2d. Amendments to said law to enforce its thorough execution in all the free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstruction in the way of his recovery.

3d. The passage of a law by Congress, compelling the Governors of five States to return fugitives from justice, indicated by a grand jury in another State, for stealing or enticing away a slave.

4th. To amend the Constitution so as to divide all the territories now belonging to the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, between the free and the slave States, say upon the line of the 37th degree of north latitude—all north of that line to come into the Union with requisite population as free States, and all south of it as slave States.

5th. To amend the Constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

6th. After the Constitution so as to give the South the power, in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of slaves.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—North Carolina Legislature, (regular session,) met November 19, and is now in session.

South Carolina Legislature, (regular session,) met November 26th, and is still in session. The election for members of the State Convention in South Carolina took place on the 6th inst., and the Convention meets the 17th.

Louisiana Legislature, (special session,) met December 10th.

Election for members of the State Convention in Alabama occurs on the 24th inst., and the Convention meets on the 7th of January.

Virginia Legislature, (special session,) meets January 7th.

Georgia Legislature is now in session, and an election for delegates to a State Convention has been ordered for 31 of January, 1861. Convention sits 16th January.

Florida Legislature is now in session; election for delegates to a State Convention ordered for the 22d inst.; Convention meets 3d January, 1861.

The Legislature of Mississippi, (special session,) met on the 26th ult., and has just adjourned, after passing a bill unanimously providing for holding a State Convention. The election for members to the Convention will be held on the 20th of December, and the Convention will assemble January 7th.

The Legislature of Tennessee (special session) meets the 7th of January, 1861.

SOMETHING FOR COERCIONISTS.—Burke, maintaining in the House of Commons that the American Colonies could not be subdued by British arms, said: "In Virginia, and the Carolinas they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case in any part of the world, those who are free far by the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an employment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil—with great misery—with all the exterior of servitude; liberty looks, among them, like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean, sir, to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it, but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so, and those people of the Southern Colonies are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those to the Northward. Such were all the Ancient Commonwealths—such were our Gothic ancestors—such in our days were the Poles, and such will be all masters of slaves, who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—We call attention to the Prospectus of this old and well known Philadelphia weekly in our advertising columns. It will be seen that its publishers offer a large and handsome Engraving, as well as Webster's Dictionary, and Lippincott's Gazetteer as premiums. The Post is generally acknowledged to be one of the best literary papers published.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 10.—Governor

Government Finances.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, to the lower House of Congress, is a concise but very interesting document—the straightforward condition of the finances of the government, which have been adversely affected by the unexpected political troubles of the country, giving it special importance just now.

THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The report shows that the aggregate means for the support of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounted to \$1,091,309,133, inclusive of a balance of \$1,439,275 which remained over in the treasury from the previous year.

The expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, was \$77,462,102 72, (inclusive of \$17,611,628 of public debt redeemed,) which, deducted from the aggregate receipts as above of \$1,091,309,133, left a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last of \$3,629,276 71.

Of the receipts during the last year, \$19,395,200 were from treasury notes under the act of December 23, 1857, and \$1,389,000 from loan, or act June 14, 1858, and from other sources as follows: Customs, \$5,187,511 27; public bonds, \$1,718,523 71; and miscellaneous, \$1,010,764 31.

PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

The receipts of the past quarter of the fiscal year 1861, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860, have amounted to \$16,719,290 64, (there is an increase of \$12,160 60 from customs,) as compared with the sum of \$14,294,711 in the same quarter of the previous year.

The estimated receipts during the present fiscal year, \$1,091,309,133, inclusive of a balance of \$1,439,275 71 in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1860, amounts to \$20,348,996 75.

The estimated receipts during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, \$1,091,309,133, inclusive of a balance of \$1,439,275 71, amounts to \$20,348,996 75.

The estimated expenditure, from appropriations heretofore made by law, during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, \$1,091,309,133, inclusive of a balance of \$1,439,275 71, amounts to \$20,348,996 75.

Making the total of ascertained and estimated means for the service of the current fiscal year, 1861, \$46,348,993 75.

The expenditure of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, \$1,091,309,133, inclusive of a balance of \$1,439,275 71, amounts to \$20,348,996 75.

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Making the aggregate expenditure, ascertained and estimated, for the current fiscal year, 1861, \$46,348,996 75.

White and colored troops, \$20,000,000 00.

From public funds, \$2,500,000 00.

From miscellaneous sources, \$30,000 00.

From loan, \$1,010,764 31.

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The question presents itself, what action shall be taken in reference to the stock which may be thus forfeited? There is no power in the department, as the law now stands, to meet the case. It is recommended that Congress should immediately authorize the department to dispose of this stock upon the best possible terms, holding the defaulting bidders responsible for the difference between their bids and the amount for which the stock can now be negotiated. The necessities of the Treasury demand prompt action on this subject. Not only are the treasury notes past due rapidly coming in for redemption, but, as already stated, those not due are being paid for customs, thereby withdrawing from the regular operations of the government its principal source of revenue.

To meet the remaining outstanding treasury notes and interest thereon, there is yet to be negotiated eleven millions of the stock authorized by the act of June 29, 1861. The statement just made of the difficulties attending the payment for the stock already sold, in connection with the fact that capitalists, in the present condition of the country, seem unwilling to invest in United States stock at par, renders it almost certain that the remaining eleven millions cannot now be negotiated upon terms acceptable to the government. The condition of the Treasury is such that no serious delay can be indulged. I recommend, therefore, the repeal of so much of the act of June 29, 1861, as authorizes the issuing of this additional eleven millions of stock, and that authority be given for the issuing of treasury notes to the same amount, to be negotiated at such rates as will command the confidence of the country. To create that confidence, I recommend that the public funds be unconditionally pledged for the ultimate redemption of all the treasury notes which it may become necessary to issue. I make this recommendation of submitting treasury notes for stock, the more readily from the conviction that there should always exist in the department, power to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is a power which can never be abused, as the amount realized from such sources can only be used to meet lawful demands upon the Treasury. No Secretary of the Treasury or President would ever exercise it, except compelled to do so by the exigencies of the public service. On the other hand, it would enable the Government to meet without embarrassment those sudden relations to which the country is always liable, and which cannot always be anticipated.

A resolution recommends the creation of a military board, the purchase of arms for distribution among the volunteer companies of the State, and seeks an appropriation of not less than \$500,000 for such purchase.

Col. Jaques' petition for the Standing Committee on the Militia to propose a bill for organizing and arming the militia of the State, with the Convention bill, were referred with the Governor's message to a Joint Committee.

There was no excitement, but everything was cool and calm. The members were not disposed to hasty action, but were in favor of preparing for any emergency.

Business men who go to Louisville, won't

apply to the estimates, as that, instead of the deficiency of \$2,857,534 51, there will probably remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about \$5,000,000.

The correctness of this estimate of expenditure for the present and next fiscal year will be illustrated in another and ample form.

The entire expenditure of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, exclusive of the redemption of treasury notes, which are otherwise provided for, and the interest on the public debt, was \$1,416,009 274 72, and in that sum was included a bill to meet a deficiency in the Post Office appropriation bill at the failure of the Post Office Department to produce the same.

Estimated expenditure for the service of the treasury on the 30th June, 1862, of \$2,857,534 51.

The suggestion above made, as to not draw

from the treasury during the year, the whole amount of the appropriations authorized by law, will apply to the estimates, so that, instead of the deficiency of \$2,857,534 51, there will probably remain in the treasury on the 1st July, 1862, a balance of about \$5,000,000.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—We call

attention to the Prospectus of this old and

well known Philadelphia weekly in our ad-

vertising columns. It will be seen that its

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graving, as well as Webster's Dictionary, and

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YOMAN,

XXXVII CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Bigler, the Standing Committee of this session were ordered to be continued.

Mr. Powell's resolution on Federal affairs was called up.

Mr. Powell said events were rapidly crowding upon us, which, were they not speedily repressed, would result in a dissolution of the Government. Our duty requires us to act promptly. The eleventh amendment to the constitution was made in 1791, and in 1810 the nineteenth was made. Our fathers acted in emergencies, and so we.

Mr. Collamer moved to strike out part of the resolution, leaving in only such as refers to Federal officers, and that be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. King inquired whether additional legislation was required to maintain the Constitution.

Mr. Yulee inquired what was intended by the amendments.

Mr. Green said he would vote for the resolution and amendment to the Constitution, or a legal enactment. Unless popular sentiment goes with it, or the strong arm of the Government goes with it, it is not worth a straw. Our fathers must be brought about a public sentiment, or as an alternative, we must arm the Federal Government with physical power to enforce the Constitution.

Mr. Latham said California would go with the Union of the great Northwest, no matter what occurs. The Pacific Railroad was the great desideratum of the people.

Mr. Powell accepted Mr. Collamer's amendment to strike out.

He said, Mr. Hawkins gave additional reasons why he asked to be excused from serving on the Union Select Committee. Florida is a small State, but nevertheless, entitled to all the rights and immunities of the other States. She cannot be forced to remain in the Union, and the Southern States are pledged to defend her in the event of attempted coercion.

He was satisfied of the unanimity prevailing in the State to seek redress of its wrongs in its own way, and by means of other than Congressional compromises, which latter have never accomplished a successful purpose.

He regarded the component parts of the committee as peculiarly important. He criticized the action of the committee, especially objecting to Mr. Davis of Maryland, as not a fit representative of that State, arguing that all who voted for Mr. Pennington for Speaker were disloyal to the right of the South. He regretted that no resolution for the appointment of the committee came from one of the most gifted sons of the South. He gave fair warning that Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina were certain to secede, and to follow him by Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Mr. Wallington argued in favor of excusing Mr. Hawkins, for the reason that the Committee was raised with a view to peace, and we should not be anxious to make members serve. He advised to the compunction of the Committee in committee, saying that there was no Democrat in the Committee, amounting from the great West, which has such a deep interest in the subject, and which does not intend to be a dependent province either of the East or of the West. If the people of this section could not otherwise get to the sea, they would leave their way with the sword.

Mr. McClellan remarked that a troublous future awaited us before us, but he did not believe our government can be dislodged by the consent of any one of its parts. There was more strength in the Government than was generally believed. He was anxious that the Democracy of the North should be excluded from the committee, but was not willing to excuse Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. S. C. E. in declining the prevalent delegations, maintained that the Union can be perpetuated by force, but not by force by the application of force. He believed, with the city of New York, that the power to deal with the pending political questions rests in the Legislative party—those who have control of the Legislature of the Northern States. Let the Legislature be convened, that we may see in what manner they are prepared to deal with the question.

Without taking the question on Mr. Hawkins' request, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—SENATE.—The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes and authorize a ban, &c., was taken up. After some remarks from Mr. Rice, it was referred to the committee on motion of Mr. Rice, & was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution was taken up relating to that portion of the President's Message, relating to the same.

Mr. H. offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service cannot be reduced without detriment to the safety of the country; and if so, that they be referred to the committee to report what extent and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bigler then took the floor, having yielded yesterday. He said he would go with the Senator from Illinois, with the men of every party, who will devote themselves to the great work of rescuing the country from the impending danger. "Mr. President, for weal or woe, I am a Union man. I am for the Union as made by our fathers. I am for the Constitution and the Union." Mr. Bigler concluded by saying that in Pennsylvania and New York there were more votes than in all the States threatening secession. The Republican party has gained its last victory.

Mr. Iverson said the South does not fear the operation of Personal Liberty Laws, Fugitive Slave Laws, &c. If they were all repealed, we would fear the most imminent. It has been said that the amendments will be made so that a State may be sued for damages to the amount of value for slaves refused to be given up. Such a trial is worthless. You can't sue a State, if in its sovereign capacity the case cannot be brought to court.

The vote of the late Presidential contest shows the public sentiment at the North. All the Douglas, non-intervention, Squatter Sovereignty party in the North cannot avail. [Laughter.] Under Black Republicanism the border slave States become a burthen. If the South is left to itself the slave population will increase in thirty years from one and a half to three million; the slave population will preponderate. If the North prevails, universal emancipation will eventually take place in the Government.

Mr. Pugh said: Do you hope to continue the Union from the extraordinary speech just heard? When the people of any State, Territory, or community do not desire slavery, my right now shall go from the socket before I will force them to accept it.

Mr. Iverson said: I refer you to my speech of February 21st of last year, when I was in the choir. You did not say "yes" then. I refer to the Burn's fugitive slave case.

Mr. Pugh—That is the only case. Mr. Iverson read from the Globe to prove that Mr. Pugh did not adhere to what he had previously stated to this session.

Mr. Pugh—Let me read the rest. [Laughter.] I contradicted the Fugitive Slave Law was trampled under foot.

Mr. Iverson—Twenty years ago a report was made by the Virginia Legislature, proving that \$1,000 worth of slaves were lost annually from its limits by their being fugitives.

Mr. Pugh—I do not believe that all the slave States have lost \$100,000 by their fugitives.

Mr. Douglas—Like many other laws, the Fugitive Slave Law is not enforced in every State. Mr. Gwin—if a man runs off a horse, his loss is a pecuniary consideration only; but to steal a nigger, it is something more. I wish the strong arm of the Government to discharge its functions; a Government that won't do it I would spit upon. I would sooner have the despotism over me than a Government that would not command it.

Mr. Pugh—No law can be said to be left unexecuted unless it has been brought before a court of some sort.

Mr. Pugh—Let me not uphold the sentiment of the gentleman in from Florida.

Mr. Hawkins was understood to be satisfied with the explanation.

Mr. Pugh asked to be excused from serving on the committee because of other duties which tally employed him.

It is rumored that the C. has been in session to-day, and that exciting news had been received and submitted to them to night from some quarter unknown. The report has created quite a sensation about town.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, has declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Gen. Scott has prepared a plan for the adjustment of the difficulties between the North and South, which the committee of Thirty-three determined to have before them.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report what our Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian Agents, can be dispensed with without public detriment. He also presented the petition of Thaddeus Hyatt for relief for the people of Kansas.

Mr. Garrett objected to the petition, but the

last twenty-five years, there has been but one instance of the escape of a fugitive slave.

Mr. Pugh—Some time ago a negro ran away from Kentucky to Illinois, and the Governor of the latter Commonwealth did not perform his duty.

Mr. Wade—If I recollect right the indictment did not show that the party was ever in Kentucky.

Mr. Pugh—The gentleman is evidently mistaken.

Mr. Wade—I don't know much about it.

Mr. Pugh—You had better investigate the facts of the case, before you draw the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. Pugh—Is the gentleman (Pugh) aware of all the facts?

Mr. Pugh—The Governor of Illinois was wrong.

Mr. Davis—Alas! it all resulted in crimination and recrimination.

Mr. Son—Our grievances are great, we have been humiliatated.

Mr. Douglas—Congress should apply the necessary legislation. A Convention of separate States to settle this matter is not necessary.

Mr. Mason—We have become satisfied that unless we have evidence that the Constitution and laws will be upheld by a Convention of the different States, we are not bound to remain in the Union.

Mr. Collamer—The State Legislatures should aid in establishing a fraternal feeling.

Mr. Wigfall—Slaves have been recognized as property in at least three places in the Constitution. Our rights have been violated.

Mr. Douglas—Because the rights of the States have been violated, does that justify them in leaving the Union?

Mr. Wigfall—Does the Senator of Illinois (Mr. Douglas) instead of answering our question propose another?

Mr. Davis cited the bill nullifying the legislation of Kansas.

This caused a general interchange of expressions between Messrs. Davis, Wigfall, Brown and Douglas, pending, which, on motion of Mr. Wigfall, the Senate at 4:30 adjourned.

Mr. Davis—Mr. Cobb of Alabama did not rise to make a speech, but to express an anxious desire that the Select Committee should commence their business and present their deliberations in some tangible form. His hope was, however, faint, as to any useful result.

He voted to have the bill referred to the latter class of the committee.

Mr. Pugh—The Senator of Illinois (Mr. Douglas) has not yet done his duty.

Mr. Davis—The whole inhabitants of any Territory numbering 20,000 shall have the right to elect all officers necessary for its good, under the rules prescribed by an act of Congress, and the Legislature thereof may determine whether to recognize slavery or not during its Territorial existence.

3. Whenever any Territory, preparatory to its assuming State sovereignty, having white inhabitants equal to the number required for a Representative in Congress, and having a submitted Constitution to a vote of the people, applies for admission, it shall be admitted into the Union, whatever may be its provisions in regard to slavery, upon an equal footing with the original States.

4. Congress shall not interfere with slavery where it exists under sanction of law, nor shall it prohibit the transportation of slaves from one slave State to another.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Commodore Shubrick has prepared his letter of resignation, to be tendered when South Carolina shall secede. Captain Ingram, who has gone to the Mediterranean, is understood to have left his post on the same contingency.

Mr. Douglas is preparing to address the Senate on the present emergency, and will take the direct ground that secession involves war, and all its calamities, and that fact must be confronted by the men who are now precipitating the Southern States into revolution.

He trusts that the committee would do something to harmonize the dispirited public mind. He knew that Alabama would not remain in the Confederacy longer than the fifteenth of January, unless something was speedily done. He was not a secessionist; he desired peace predicated on the principle of the Constitution. If you can give us that, you can help us to remain in the Union long as the sun shall shine, and this government will be established for the perpetuity of this great nation.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, briefly gave the reasons why he should serve on the committee. He might be blamed or censured, but in acting where his conscience approved he denied the opinion of the world. He stood not here as the representative of his constituents, but for the interest of the whole people for a proper settlement.

Secretary Cobb has completed his letter to the Senate, in which he says that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or the possession of the fort guarding Charleston harbor during the remainder of his administration.

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3. They are never fail to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also cure a preventive if taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage, "A dose of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

Dr. Merwin's "Fever and Ague Pills" differ from all other Chalk Medicines, in the following particular:

1. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

2. They are recommended only for one class of diseases.

3. They are agreeable and convenient to take.

4. They contain no poisonous minerals, being purely vegetable.

5. They impair the organic functions of the stomach and all parts of the system.

6. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception, or afterwards to allay irritation.

7. They are not a northern "catch-penny" but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, raised and educated in the South.

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